

RUSSIANS STAND IN EAST PRUSSIA

Germans' Offensive Movement Fails to Dislodge the Invaders.

CZAR'S MEN TAKE GUNS FROM ENEMY

Rennenkampf Surprises Kaiser's Troops at Dawn After a Hard Night March.

Antwerp, Sept. 20.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian Legation here to-day: "The offensive movement of the Germans in East Prussia has been checked by General Rennenkampf. "On the line between Breslau and Javagorod the Russians have captured part of the artillery, including thirty-six howitzers, which the Germans are sending from Breslau for an attack on Javagorod. "A German army corps under General von Trezza again has been defeated near Samodir so completely that there remain only remnants of the corps in Galicia."

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Petrograd, Sept. 20.—At the offices of the General Staff it is announced that while no statement of General Rennenkampf's present position can be given or sanctioned, he still is occupying certain parts of East Prussia, and his recent movement, by which he disengaged his southern wing and frustrated the German advance, has all the value of a victory. At the moment there is no fighting on the Prussian border.

With the lightest of cavalry, and especially the horse field guns, together with fresh and eager infantry in light marching order, General Rennenkampf's combined reconnaissance and raid was brilliantly successful. Only now that General Rennenkampf has shattered the attempted German invasion does the story of it emerge from the hidden frontier of Prussia. The expedition was from Grajewo, on the border, to Bialla, among the lakes. Most of it was a night march among small wooded hills, and at dawn the troops were level with Bialla, where it was suspected the German concentration for an advance was taking place. Cossacks rushed the outposts, and forthwith, in the glow of resplendent sunrise, the battle shaped itself. The Russian infantry took up its positions under tremendous artillery fire.

"From behind the town in the distance," says a Russian officer, "up went aeroplanes, which dived forward over the Russians, circled around and returned. Each of them spluttered from time to time rocket signals—red for artillery and white for infantry. "The Germans had guns beyond all counting, and they spent ammunition like water. A single mounted messenger was enough to draw a shower of shells. They fired at everything and nothing, and at all ranges. Two Red Cross doctors in our rear were killed and some of the wagon drivers.

"The fight lasted until late in the afternoon. Russian officers agree that the Germans fought gallantly. Again and again they attacked, only to be driven back, and several times the Russians could bring to let the attackers approach.

AIRMEN REPORTED SHOOTING ARROWS

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Copenhagen, Sept. 20.—A Danish physician contributes an article to a Munich medical weekly, giving the authority of Johannes Vilkmann, a German army surgeon at the front, for a statement that arrows have been used effectively by airmen of the Allies. Two airmen who flew over the camp of a German regiment at the frontier shot fifty arrows, it is estimated, killing and injuring thirteen soldiers. The arrows are said to be made of steel and are not poisoned.

BERLIN STAFF EDITS SOCIALIST PAPER

London, Sept. 21.—The Morning Post's Berlin correspondent says it is reported there that the Berlin "Vorwaerts," the Socialist newspaper, has changed its editorship, and is now in the hands of the German General Staff, which allows a judicious mixture of articles on socialism and democracy to be printed.

ELUDES CRUISERS IN LONG CHASE

Neckar, Wheat Laden, Dodged English and French Seven Weeks.

Baltimore, Sept. 20.—With her name painted out, her decks, boats and masts painted a dark brown and her funnel black, the North German Lloyd liner Neckar reached here to-day after dodging back and forth on the Atlantic for seven weeks. Captain Hinsch reported that there were few days when the steamer had been free from pursuit by a French or English warship from the time she left Havana for Bremen, August 5. All the time she steamed along without a light, save a dim oil lamp in the chart room.

The last two weeks the food supply was low and the men had only half rations each day. An inventory of her bunkers after her arrival showed that there were only about thirty tons of coal left. The Neckar sailed from Baltimore late in July for Galveston. She started on her return trip to Bremen and had put into Havana before war was declared. Although he had been advised of the declaration of war and that it would be unwise to leave Havana, Captain Hinsch determined to make a dash for Bremen.

When three hundred miles off the coast of Scotland the Neckar was discovered by a British cruiser, which immediately started in pursuit. Captain Hinsch put on all steam, swung southward and after a long chase threw the cruiser off the track. While making for South America the Neckar was forced back again to mid-Atlantic by a British cruiser. Both coal and food were running low and Captain Hinsch started for Baltimore. On the way up the coast the vessel encountered several foreign warships, but was comparatively untroubled by them, as she kept within the three-mile limit.

It was on this lap of the long voyage that the Neckar's crew had an unnecessary scare. A vessel was sighted a few miles away. Through his glasses Captain Hinsch saw that she carried guns, and without waiting to make out her flag he dashed for mid-Atlantic. The other vessel stopped and Captain Hinsch once more studied her. He made out that she was the Cuban cruiser Cuba.

GERMANY RUSHING MEN TO THE EAST

Making Extreme Efforts to Keep the Russians Out of Prussia.

STATES OF EMPIRE REPORTED AT ODDS

Petrograd Suspects Internal Troubles May Have Caused Change of Plans.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Petrograd, Sept. 20.—Information has been received here which indicates the extreme efforts now being put forth by Germany.

German forces still continue passing in an uninterrupted stream from the western to the eastern theatre of war. Their places necessarily will be filled with something resembling troops, but hardly of a quality to stem the possible advancing tide of French and British from its invasion of Germany's western provinces.

In order to collect this last line of troops the Germans are offering a premium to foreigners to volunteer for army service. The government has invited German savings banks to take up the war loan, as Germanophile organs in Sweden express it, in a statement which probably covers forcible seizure of the nation's savings for war purposes.

Russian stock during the last few days has been in eager demand in advance of prices which represent an advance of from 30 to 50 per cent on previous quotations. Since the opening of the war the demand has been greater than hitherto has been experienced even in time of peace.

Indications of serious differences between the various German states and the Prussian hegemony are noted here. Wurtemberg and Hesse-Darmstadt are too closely allied with Russia in inalienable memories of the past not to resent the manner in which war was sprung upon them by Prussia, but Bavaria is believed to have felt this high-handed typical Prussian coup as a deliberate insult.

Sixty miles northwest of Jaroslavl, in another part of the titanic battlefield, the Russians have taken Sandor, which was fortified in their retreat by the Germans. In this neighborhood the Russians captured ten guns and 4,000 prisoners.

The whole of the enormous area of the great struggle is now described as a waste through which bodies of soldiers from the broken armies are wandering in groups and singly, seeking only to yield themselves prisoners. Pursuit is still proceeding vigorously. The abandonment of the spectacular strategic plan in France and the enormous withdrawal of Germany's probable one of the provisions to the advantage of the German Empire forty years ago, but has still to prove its solidarity as an empire. The present war is the first test to which this very youthful empire has been put.

Prussia doubtless is keenly alive to the advisability of keeping the invader out of her own private territory, whether such a movement at such a moment be actually to the advantage of the general scheme of the war or not.

SULTAN REVIEWS HIS FLEET.

London, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Constantinople says that the Turkish fleet, including the former German cruiser Breslau and Goeben, was reviewed off the island of Halki by the Sultan on Thursday. Subsequently the warships proceeded to Constantinople for coal.

YOU ARE TAXED

on your uninvested money at the rate of \$1.81 for each \$100. Every \$100 Invested in Our TAX FREE First Mortgage Certificates on New York City Real Estate pays you \$5 per year net. Call or write for particulars New York Mortgage & Security Co. (Under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department.) Capital and Surplus, \$2,500,000. 135 Broadway 203 Montague St. Manhattan Brooklyn

RUSSIANS KEEPING Foe ON THE MOVE

Fighting in Galicia Extending Over a Steadily Widening Field.

[By Wireless, via Lubbock, N. S.] Petrograd, Sept. 20.—The Russians continue their regular progress, taking fortified places in their stride and keeping the enemy tirelessly on the move. The latest news shows that the town of Jaroslavl is in flames and that the Russians have begun a bombardment of the fortress of Jaroslavl with heavy siege guns.

The fortress of Przemyśl has opened fire with its heavy guns on the Russians. Investment of this fortress, Austria's principal stronghold, has begun. From Lovoff (Lemberg) to Czarnow is 160 miles, one-half of which distance has been covered by the Russians. Between Jaroslavl and Przemyśl the retreating enemy destroyed the bridges across the San River.

Jaroslavl stands twenty miles downstream from Przemyśl and is, therefore, Austria's strongest fortress. Sandomir, another important strategic point, has also been seized by the Russians.

Sixty miles northwest of Jaroslavl, in another part of the titanic battlefield, the Russians have taken Sandor, which was fortified in their retreat by the Germans. In this neighborhood the Russians captured ten guns and 4,000 prisoners.

The whole of the enormous area of the great struggle is now described as a waste through which bodies of soldiers from the broken armies are wandering in groups and singly, seeking only to yield themselves prisoners. Pursuit is still proceeding vigorously.

MERCHANTMEN MAY ARM FOR DEFENCE

Neutrality Board Rulings to Go to Warring Nations for Approval.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 20.—Detailed regulations for guidance in determining the character of merchant vessels carrying war stores and supplies, which have been drafted by the Neutrality Board, were issued by the State Department to-day. The regulations will be sent to all port authorities in the United States and copies will be submitted to foreign governments for scrutiny, to enable them to present objections to any of the provisions to which exception may be taken.

The more important of the regulations declare that a merchant vessel of a belligerent nationality may carry arms and ammunition for the sole purpose of defence without assuming the character of a ship of war. It rests on the owners or agents, however, to prove that the munitions are not for offensive purposes. It is held that a merchant vessel laden with fuel or naval supplies intended to deliver them to a belligerent warship is declared to be insufficient cause for detaining the vessel unless the suspicion is supported by circumstantial evidence.

It is held not to be the duty, according to the regulations, of a neutral nation to prevent the shipment of naval arms and supplies to the port of another neutral nation which is used as a base by belligerent ships.

The regulations do not apply to furnishing munitions of war included in absolute contraband. Evidence necessary to establish the fact that a merchant vessel's armament is solely for defence and will not be used offensively, whether the armament be mounted or stored below, must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation.

Indications that the armament will not be used offensively are that the calibre of the guns does not exceed six inches; that guns and small arms are few in number, and that no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel.

The vessel must be manned by its usual crew and clear for a port lying in its usual trade route, carrying only fuel and supplies sufficient to carry it to its destination. The cargo cannot be suited to the use of a war ship and passengers must be untrained to enter the military or naval service of the belligerent whose flag the vessel flies or of any of its allies.

AMERICANS AIDING VICTIMS IN OSTEND

London, Sept. 20.—"The American relief committee for Belgium has established a sub-committee here, under the presidency of Mrs. Hochus, of Antwerp," says Reuter's Ostend correspondent, "with Mrs. Marshall Gorse and Mrs. Marcha. La Grave, an American woman residing in Paris, as vice-presidents, to distribute relief among Belgian victims of the war in Ostend."

"The wants of a number of destitute refugees, including many children, already have been attended to. The committee intends to hire a large house, in which it will lodge persons who formerly were in easy circumstances, but who have been rendered destitute by the war."

Postal Savings Larger.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 20.—A marked increase in deposits in postal savings banks as a result of the war is announced by the Postoffice Department in its report for August. The aggregate increase has been \$4,000,000, of which \$2,654,125 represents deposits in postal savings banks in New York City. The conclusion drawn by the postal authorities is that foreigners, being unable to send money abroad, are placing their funds in the government banks. The total of postal savings banks deposits is now \$7,593,259.

CHILDREN IN ARMS DIE AS PRISONERS

Mothers Held by Germans Stand All Night Bearing Their Burdens.

BELGIANS ADD TO LOUVAIN CHARGES

Inhabitants Took No Part in Fighting, but Were Shot to Inspire Terror.

London, Sept. 20.—The third section of the report of the Belgian commission appointed to inquire into alleged breaches of international law by the Germans has been received in London. It supplements previous reports which were given out by the official information bureau here on August 28 and September 16. To-day's report refutes the German suggestion that the inhabitants of Louvain brought on the destruction of the town by firing on the Germans. It follows: "The inhabitants of Louvain took no part in the fighting. Moreover, the destruction of the town came at a time when the last Belgian troops had evacuated the district eleven days before. Witnesses declare that the first shots were fired by intoxicated German soldiers at their own officers. Another fact established follows: "A crowd of from 5,000 to 8,000 men, women and children were taken by the 162d Regiment of German infantry on August 28 to the Louvain riding school, where they spent the night. The place of confinement was so small that all had to remain standing. The sufferings were so great that several children died in their mothers' arms and a number of women lost their reason.

"In all these villages women who were unable to escape were exposed to the insults of the German soldiers. We are convinced that an international inquiry like that conducted in the Balkans by the Carnegie commission would establish the truth of our assertions."

SAYS WOMEN FOES POISONED GERMANS

Girl Tells of Alleged Atrocities of Belgians at Namur and Louvain.

A story of alleged Belgian cruelty toward Germans, particularly in Namur and Louvain, was given out yesterday by the German-American Literary Defense Committee. The description was written by Miss Lucy Frank, of St. Louis, who was in Namur at the beginning of the war. Miss Frank's statement is as follows: "As soon as the German forces had crossed the Belgian border the lives of the German residents in Belgium were jeopardized. The meat supply of the monastery where I was stopping was furnished by a German butcher of Namur, and when, the day after, the outbreak of hostilities, I was told that the butcher had been cut to pieces by a mob.

"With my own eyes I witnessed how the largest dry-goods store of Namur, which was conducted by a German, was wrecked and pillaged. The terrible crimes that were committed upon the storekeeper, and especially against the poor salesgirls, are indescribable. "In Namur we were warned not to drink any water, as all wells and basins were poisoned. The members of the monastery fled to Louvain, and we were there when the German forces entered the city. For several days everything was quiet, but when the main forces of the Germans had left, murder by means of poison commenced.

"I witnessed one instance of this kind. An officer of the German infantry, who was von Eichen, and who was said to be the son of a German general, was helped to a glass of milk by a young Belgian woman. He brought the glass to his lips, when a soldier snatched it from his hand, crying: "Don't captain! all this is poisoned!" The woman was arrested and the officer demanded that she should drink one-half of the milk. When the woman refused she was threatened with immediate execution, whereupon she partook of the liquid. She died several minutes later.

"Soon after this incident the civilians opened fire on the German soldiers from their houses. Mary a German was murdered before the officers decided to punish the city. "I pinned the American flag to my shirtwaist and an officer gave me an escort of two soldiers, who took me to the station. I have personally convinced myself that the most grievous atrocities were not committed by the Belgian men, but by young girls and boys.

"Upon our arrival at Aix-la-Chapelle I visited a hospital, where I saw scores of wounded German soldiers who had been mutilated while lying helpless on the battlefield."

NORWAY MENACED SAME AS BELGIUM

Dr. Nansen Rebukes Government for Not Preparing for Defence of Neutrality.

Christiania, Sept. 20.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, former Norwegian Minister to Great Britain, caused a sensation last night in this quiet and punctiliously neutral capital when he said, before an assembly composed of prominent members of the Cabinet and students of Christiania University, that Norway's situation was as precarious as that of Belgium.

Dr. Nansen's proposal for one year of compulsory service in the army was coldly received by the members of the government, but with cheers from the remainder of the audience. He used the fate of Belgium as an argument for more ample preparation by Norway.

CAMBRIDGE INVITES LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY

London, Sept. 20.—The senate of Cambridge University has invited the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, to move to Cambridge, there to continue its own separate studies, grant degrees and generally to pursue its activities as at its own foundation. Cambridge University would supply the technical facilities for carrying out this work.

Owing to the war the number of students at Cambridge has been reduced for the present, so there would be ample accommodations for such students at Louvain as would be able to avail themselves of the invitation. It is believed that this is the first time such hospitality has been offered by one university to another.

A GOOD INVESTMENT gives lasting satisfaction; so does good UNDERWEAR.

Buy "American Hosiery" The prime investment in the underwear world. Leading stores everywhere. Trade Mark "AMHO." AMERICAN HOSIERY COMPANY. 225 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

SAYS THE GERMANS SHELLED HOSPITAL

Correspondent at Soissons Declares Invaders Knew Its Location.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 20.—A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent sends the following from Soissons: "On arriving here this morning (Thursday) I found matters much as I left them two days ago. The Germans still hold heights north of the Aisne Valley, and their artillery is engaged with the French batteries on the south side. The Allies have, however, crossed many men over the Aisne and have established guns. Soissons is still being bombed, but, as several German batteries have been destroyed, fewer shells are falling.

"I visited the Red Cross hospital established in the Chateau de Vauxvieux, just south of the town, which had suffered severely, shells falling round about it, during the morning. The gates of the hospital were blown down by shells. Another shell destroyed two motor cars standing at the door. Fortunately, the wounded, who had been brought in these cars, had already been removed. The nurses and patients had an anxious day. "It is difficult to understand why the German batteries should apparently intentionally bombard a hospital. They could not fail to know its position, as two of their aeroplanes on the previous day flew all over the piece of country south of Soissons, and the hospital is marked out by a large Red Cross on a square of white laid out in the grounds before the Chateau.

A casualty list made public to-night by the War Office again shows a large number of officers among the killed, wounded or missing. Sixteen officers are reported killed, thirty-eight wounded and ten missing. The famous Coldstream Guards and the Black Watch regiments were sufferers, the former having thirteen men wounded or missing and the latter ten wounded or missing.

Among the wounded are Lord James Thomas Stewart-Murray, son of the Duke of Atholl. He is a captain of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and won both the King's and the Queen's medals for bravery in the South African war. He is thirty-four years old. Others reported wounded are the Hon. Fitzroy Richard Somerset and the Hon. Nigel Fitzroy Somerset, respectively the eldest and the third sons of Lord Raglan, and Major the Hon. Alfred Henry Maitland, third son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Lieutenant Fitzroy Richard Somerset is twenty-nine years old and belongs to the Grenadier Guards, while his brother is twenty-seven years old and a lieutenant in the Gloucestershire regiment. Major Maitland is forty-two years old. He has seen active service in both Egypt and South Africa and has been awarded medals in each campaign for distinguished service.

JAPANESE REPORT ROUTING GERMANS

Kaiser's Troops in China Said to Have Abandoned Fortified Position.

Tokio, Sept. 20.—Lieutenant General Kamao, commander in chief of the Japanese armies that are moving on Kiaochow, the German leased possession in China, reports that he met and repulsed a German detachment on September 18. The official announcement of the skirmish says that the troops, after landing at Lao-Shan Bay, forty miles north of Kiaochow, moved southward about ten miles and encountered the enemy in a fortified position at Wang-Koehang, thirteen miles east of Tsingtao.

The Germans used machine guns, but at sunset, it is said, abandoned their position in disorder, leaving behind supplies, equipment and personal apparel. The Japanese suffered no casualties in this fight, but had three casualties among their cavalry while it was reconnoitering.

NITRATE LADEN SHIP SEIZED.

Falmouth, England (via London), Sept. 20.—The German bark Ponape, from Iquique, Chili, for Antwerp, with nitrate, has been captured by a British warship and brought here.

B. Altman & Co.
Commencing this day (Monday) there will be an Extraordinary Offering of
Over 20,000 Yards of Dress Silk
consisting of
All-silk Crepe Charmeuse and High-lustre Satin
each 40 inches wide and representing the newest shades for afternoon and evening, as well as white, ivory and black,
at the special price of . . . per yard \$1.80
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN: Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street; Eldridge Street cor. Livingston Street; Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.; Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street; Grand Street cor. Clinton Street; East 72d St. bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.; East Houston St. cor. Essex St.
BROOKLYN: Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street; Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.; Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.
PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAYED WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

ULSTER POURING TROOPS INTO ARMY
By End of Coming Week Force Expected to Equal 12,000 Men.
[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 21.—Dispatches from Belfast state that the flow of recruits from the Ulster Volunteer force to the new army continued last week, the total for the two weeks up to last night being in round figures more than nine thousand.

Belfast naturally contributed the larger portions, the recruits from that city numbering about 5,000. The response from the North Belfast and East Belfast regiments of the force has been particularly good, more than 1,250 men enlisting from each, while almost 1,000 of the young citizen volunteers also joined in the provincial centres.

A casualty list made public to-night by the War Office again shows a large number of officers among the killed, wounded or missing. Sixteen officers are reported killed, thirty-eight wounded and ten missing. The famous Coldstream Guards and the Black Watch regiments were sufferers, the former having thirteen men wounded or missing and the latter ten wounded or missing.

Among the wounded are Lord James Thomas Stewart-Murray, son of the Duke of Atholl. He is a captain of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and won both the King's and the Queen's medals for bravery in the South African war. He is thirty-four years old. Others reported wounded are the Hon. Fitzroy Richard Somerset and the Hon. Nigel Fitzroy Somerset, respectively the eldest and the third sons of Lord Raglan, and Major the Hon. Alfred Henry Maitland, third son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Lieutenant Fitzroy Richard Somerset is twenty-nine years old and belongs to the Grenadier Guards, while his brother is twenty-seven years old and a lieutenant in the Gloucestershire regiment. Major Maitland is forty-two years old. He has seen active service in both Egypt and South Africa and has been awarded medals in each campaign for distinguished service.

"The Times" says that the Russian official Orange Book is the diplomatic antecedents of the war. "The Times" says that, taken in conjunction with the official papers issued by the British Foreign Office, the publication completes the chain of evidence fixing irrevocably upon Germany and Austria the responsibility for the outbreak of the war. "The dispatches given prove, says the paper, that Russia made efforts to avert the conflict by finding a formal satisfactory to Austria and acceptable to Serbia. On July 13, it is stated, Sergei Sazonov, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, instructed the Russian Ambassador at Rome to urge Italy to use her influence with Austria in favor of peace. On July 27 M. Sazonov expressed his readiness to accept a proposal of Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, for a conference, but on that same date Germany insisted upon the impossibility of holding any conference of mediation and sought to persuade France to associate herself with Germany in putting pressure upon Russia.

"The Times" says that the Russian situation is first indicated in a telegram to Petrograd from the Russian Ambassador to Austria, pointing out that Austria, influenced by the assurances of the German Ambassador at Vienna, who has played the part of an instigator during the whole crisis, counted on the probability of the localization of her conflict with Serbia and on the possibility of striking a severe blow with impunity.

Took Poison, She's a Prisoner
Suffering from the effects of bichloride of mercury, Miss Eleanor Salvatore, a milliner, of 159 Canal St., was taken a prisoner to Flower Hospital yesterday from the Grand Central Terminal. She said she was on her way to church and had become ill. She took the poison, she said, without knowing what she was doing.

KING
An unusual opportunity to secure a new motor car at a "used car" price
The advent of the 1915 Model "C" left a very limited number of 1914 Model "B" cars on our hands. These cars are absolutely new and, with the exception of a few chassis refinements and a change of body model, are equal to any car of this class on the market. In fact, it is this Model "B" which has won such a distinguished reputation for the KING name in Europe and the tropics. The regular price of this car was \$1195, Ward Leonard system included. For a quick sale we will let these cars go for
\$995
Completely Equipped. Model "B," 30-35 H.P. Five-Passenger Touring Car Including Ward Leonard Starter and Lighter
Cantilever Rear Springs; Long Stroke Motor; 30-35 Horse Power; Unit Power Plant; Three-Point Suspension; Control; Gemmer Steering Gear; Complete Electric Lighting; Left Hand Steer; Full Floating Type Rear Axle; Hyatt Roller Bearings; Stromberg Carburetor; 18-inch Steering Wheel; Rain-vision Wind Shield; Silk Mohair Top; Electric Horn; 112-inch Wheel Base; 20-inch Rear Doors; Complete Equipment.
Only a quick decision will get one of these cars. We will have a demonstrator at your door any hour you name and will prove to you that the biggest motor car bargain of years is being offered.
NEW YORK AGENCY AND SHOWROOM
Broadway at 52nd Street


SCHOOL CHILDREN
of GREATER NEW YORK
—Will View—
MOTION PICTURES
F=R=E=E
SEE Next
SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE
for Full Information